### AMUSEMENTS. ATIONAL THEATER

HIS (Saturday) BVENING, June 1, will be disk indian Drama, from Conyer's great Noves THE LAST OF THE MODICANS. ARM Which.
THE GRAND MOVING PANOBAMA. After which a Drill by the awkward squad of CINCINNATI BOYS.

PRILLIARDS! BILLEARDS!

On MONDAY, June 3, and during the whole week referrer BERGER will give a Billard Entertain Professor BERGER will give a Billiard Entertain-ment, which shall be composed of a gam of 100 caroms, according to the Three bull French Game, and the control of the carocation and execution of Magic and Fantaetic Shora, entirely unknown up to this date; all of which will be excepted by Professor Bake als, the world removand Champson Billiards-player Professor C BERGER will be assisted by the calebrated PHILL TERMAN. Entertainment bugins at S.P. M. Ticksta to be had at the bar. jel-e CPORT! SPORT! SPORT

FOR A FEW RIGHTS ONLY, COMMENCING PRIDAY NIGHT, MAY M. BATURDAY AFTERNOOMS, for Schools and Children.

NELSON KNEASS, ESQ., Author of "Hen Bolt," "Aunty Brown," "Deep In the Shady Dell," "The Old Veterap," "Miller's Song," cto.

B. B. Further particulars hereafter aunor

Tickets 25 cents. Doors opens 734 alefock ; Con ert to commence at 8 o'clock.

ents, on receipt of which it will be sunt, post-d. J CHUECH, Ja., 86 West Fourth-et api

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## SIGNS OF THE TIMES! SIGNSI

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Utica White Lime. INDERSTONED HAVING IN-

# Cincinnati Dailm

PUBLISHED BY HENRY REED & CO., AT ONE DIME A WEEK .-- OFFICE ON VINE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

VOLUME V.

AHRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EITTON MIAMS.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.

INPIARAPOLIS AND CINCINSATL.

7.30 A M. 9.05 P.M. 5.45 P.M. 10.20 P.M.

CENNATI, RICHMOND AND INDIANAPOLIS

GINCINNATI, WILHINGTON AND BANKSVILLE.

VARIETIES.

J. M. Bradley, stationed Methodist preacher

in Pine Bluff, Ark., is Captain of a company.

beginning.

opposing secession.

killed by the late frosts.

lolonel of one of them.

and, second, whip them well.

pplicant for office under him.

everal tuns of cannister shot.

The London Times says, secording to a

A private latter from Boston says that nearly all the fruit in Massachusetts had been

A company is organizing in New Haven,

Government from New Mexico. The cele-brated hunter and ranger, Kit Carson, is

The Ohio Platform, under which the peo-

Henry Ward Beecher recently remarked that Billy Wilson's thieving regiment of ruffians was like an unsafe gun, "as danger-ous at the breech as the muzzle."

A man from Memphis, who left Montgom

ery recently, reports President Davis as hav-ing started on the 24th ultimo for Richmond, Va.

A cance upset in the Otonabec River, Canada, last Saturday, and three children, two boys and a girl, aged respectively three; six and eleven years, were drowned.

A few days ago, a sail-boat, containing twenty persons, was capaized in the Missis-sippi, opposite New Orleans, La., and sixteen persons were drowned.

The annual meeting of the "Cotton Planters' Convention of the State of Georgia' will take place on the second Tuesday of this month, in Macon.

Southern Rumanism Beauregard Heard

The Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal pub-

lishes the subjoined interesting narrative.

The last paragraph gives some news of Gen-

eral Beauregard-the mysterious Beaure-

We have just had a conversation with K.

B. Ayer, formerly of Manchester, New Hamp-shire, but more recently of Houston, Texas, who arrived here Sunday morning from the Sunny South. He is a gentleman of culture and intelligence, is a recent graduate of the Medical College of Louisians, and is the owner of a plantation and some twenty-four-wlayes in the State of Arkansas. While

stares in the State of Arkansss. While some of his statements are almost incredible, we can see no reason to doubt their truth.

we can see no reason to doubt their truth.

Mr. Ayer had recently gene to Heuston to
practice medicine. [Refusing to accept a
commission in the Southern army, he was
denounced as an "Abolitionist," and delivered over to the fury of the mob. Fortunately a brother of Major Anderson, who
resides at San Antonio, was in town, interfered in his behalf, and saved his life. He
left on the 15th inst, giad to get away on
any terms. On the night previous he saw
two men—nativas of Naw Hampahire—tarsed
and feathered, rode on a rail and afterward

feathered, rode on a rail, and afterward

Arriving at New Orleans on the 18th, he

Arriving at New Orleans on the 16th, he found the city in a state of she witdest excitement. A 'reign of terror' the most absolute prevailed. Having uttered some unguarded words, he was taken before the Vigilance Committee and immediately ordered to be shipped to Montgomery. Ala, there to be properly overhauled and disposed of by the robot government. Through the interference of Senator Fitspatrick, whose non was a class mate of his, he succeeded not

but also in provuring a pass to come North. He was put aboard the cars in charge of an efficer, handcuffed and closely guarded, and so traveled until he reached Nashville, Tenn, when he was finally discharged, from our

He informs us that he traveled several hundred miles through Alabama and Georgia on the same train with General Beauregard, who had been organizing the Becession forces in Texas. This would furnish a key to his "mysterious disappearance" and the course-quent rumors of his death.] General Beauregard was the recipient of numerous ovations had a grand reception at Montgomery, under speeches at Columbus and other ppints, and confiderity predicted the triumph of the Secession cause, and the routing of the "wandal bordes" of the five States. Bodies of troops were moving toward. Lyndsburg and other

CINCINNATI, LOGARAPORT AND UNIO

5,00 P.M. 9,37 A.M.

CINCINNATI, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1861.

Washington Correspondence.

Our Ohio boys, I mean. After being five weeks on their way to this city, our men are here. They have come with faces browned by exposure; with constitutions strengthened and consolidated by their out-of-doors life; with a knowledge of tactics equalled by few of the regiments here, from their andduous drill, and with hearts eager for the fray. I find they have the pleasantest memories of the people of Lancaster, Harrisburg and Philadelphia. They tell of bankers who gave them gold for their Westera money. and would take no premium; of fair ladies who gave them bouquets and havelocks, and Bibles and other favors; of citizens who filled their haversacks and purses, when they needed replenishing, and would bardly re-ceive in return their thanks—and there are some who seem to have had their Western

PER CONTRA. They have had a hard time, and seen much pardship, which was caused by the incompehardship, which was caused by the incompa-tence, not to say rascality, of those who had charge of them. That famous day when for over twenty-four hours they had nothing to eat, and were obliged to march through rain and mire, and sleep on the wet ground under leaky roofs, they remember with bitteness and anger. Upon that famous night the sentinels turned their back on all who wanted to pass the lines and go to the city, searching for food. The discomforts of that night are wholly to be charged to one high in authority, who rather insisted on provid-ing for the brigade.

record, that a letter of marque from Jeff. Davis is quite as good as one from Lincoln. The privateer Calhoun, from New Orleans, has made, it is said, \$60,000-a very good Mr. Gregory, M. P., introduced the Com-missioners of the Confederate States to Lord John Russel, on the 4th inst. It is said that ten of the largest steamers a New Orleans are being armed for an at-A large secession sword factory in Rich-mond, Virginia, has been burned by parties

been in the army in the old country and in Mexico, and I have never been so treated before. I am chilled through and through; they have kept us in the rain, and given us no shelter, and I am going to go back."

The sentry, young M. S., of Cincinnati, said: "I am a younger man than you, and I am wet and cold, and have no klanket, but I mean to stand it."

mean to stand it."

The German wassilent for a moment, and then replied: "If you can bear it, I can." So saying, he turned on his heel and walked off. And the strong-hearted man did bear it till the pneumonia which was that night fastened upon him terminated his life.

I blush for my State when I write this; and I assure you, that if some half a dozen officials of Ohio, whom I have in my mind, were to be hung, I could pull at the rope very contentedly. Conn., to be composed entirely of young un-Seymour & Watson, of Troy, N. Y., are Books of subscription to the stock of privaleers have been opened at the Merchants' Exchange in New Orleans. Coffee made from rye is not over bad to take. If it has any fault, it is too stimulat-ing. It is, however, better in the shape of collecthan whisky. very contentedly. ONE OF THE DOLONELS.

Flour is selling at \$15 a barrel at Montgomery, Alabama, although the local papers quote it much lower, to prevent a bad effect abroad. Two regiments have been accepted by the

ple of this State now rally, has two planks, The same Colonel accused the men of selling their rations and then complaining that they didn't get food enough.

He says all the complaints against him originate with the Cincinnati Zouaves, and he is reported to have remarked, "that these gratiemen's some should be brought to the The Louisville Journal says that the aditor of the Cynthiana News, who is furious in his denunciations of Mr. Lincoln, was a recent

A lad, while helping his father in a steam saw-mill, at Enfield, Mass., on Friday, fell, and striking his neck across a saw, his head was instantly severed from the trunk. There was a heavy fire on Marais-atreet, New Orleans, on Sunday night. A woman and child were burned to death, and prop-erty was destroyed to the amount of

ANOTHER ONE OF THE COLONBIA. Of course this Colonel is not Colonel Lewis Wilson, of your city. Colonel Wil-son, though-making no great pretensions to military knowledge, has his men under most

Our men are in camp here, and very pleasantly situated. They drill, write letters, and have a good time generally, daily. They are anxious and eager for the fray; and if called into action, will give a good account of themselves.

RODERICK RANDOM.

Another Strong Union Speech by Henry addressed a large meeting of Union men in Baltimore. He contended that the Southern rebellion was groundless, unjustifiable and

a minority of the seceded States, who had seculously stifled the voice of the people. The means by which these States had been plunged into revolution were now familiar to the citizens of Baltimora; yet three weeks ago he would not have risked his reputation for common sense by asying that a Police Board of doubtful loyalty, and a Police Marshal of still more doubtful loyalty, aided by an audmoistur rabble, would have dared to usurp the powers of the State, have burned bridges, arrosted trade and made war upon bridges, arrested trade and made war upon the Federal Government—yet it was done, and by precisely the same means which have been elsewhere employed to revolutionize the South

all a delusion to suppose there could be no restoration of fraternal feeling between the sections. The people of Massachusette or of South Carolina could live, each under the laws of the other and not be aware of the

The Shussatov Blood Geolege.—General Bragg has had so many applications for fur-loughs, that he refuses all; even the plea of sickness is not admitted. One man desired In manufacturing this base in manufacturing the results of the variable to all orders to the results of the res

THE PORT'S MISTRESS.

we have rarely seen in print .- Hp Punsa, I we have rarely seen in print.—En Pinnsa,

'There's a woman tike h dewdrop, the's so purer
then the purest.
And her noble heart's the noblest, res, and het
avire faith's the surest.
And her ores are dark and humid. Hhe the depth
on depth of luylor.
Hid; the herebeell; while her tresses, sunnier
than wild-grape cluster,
Guns in golden-theired plenty down her neck's
rese-misted grarble;
Then her voice's music; oall it the well's bubbling—the brid's warble.

"And this woman says, "My days were sunlessed and my mights were moo less, parched the playmant. April herhane, and the larks heart's "break timeless," If you less us not!" and I who (ah, for words of fame!) notice ber! Who am mad to lay my spirit prostrate palpably herore her— I may enter at her portal soon, as now her lattice takes me... And by mountide, as by midnight, make her miss, as here she makes ms.

Brief History of Eastern Women-Free-est Condition of the Womes of India and Corles, [From the London Foview.]

HOME INPLUENCE OF THE WOMEN OF INDIA. R would be a great error to suppose that the women of India, depreciated by the Shasters and depressed by custom, have little or no influence in their families. The wives and mothers of India have probably as much influence in their own homes as the wives and mothers of England bave in theirs. The children are committed entirely to their and mothers of England bave in theirs. The children are committed entirely to their care: they bring them up with every fond indulgence, and form their morals. Mr. Hobinson, speaking of the Hindoo mother's love of her offspring, says: "She never corrects her child, but humors it to the utmost. It's little mouth is now at her breast, now at her cheroot."

The home influence of the women of India is directed by a firm faith in certain popular delusions—the evil eye, omans, spells, sorceries, pilgrimages and festivals. The unlettered wife and mother, sincarely stacked to the prevalent superstitions, is often strong enough to impose her authority on her hus band and sons, whom education has taught to renounce Hindoolem, without embracing any thing better; and the Brahmin still finds generous entertainment in the house of the man who laughs his pretensions to scorn. The wife often restrains her husband from an open arowal of religious conviction. A respectable farmer in Tinnevelly, who had long desired to attend church, but was opposed by his wife, at last made a strong attempt at decision, and actually went to the service. The following Sunday he did not make his appearance; and when the catechist inquired the reason, he said he could not come any more, for his "wife cried all night!" The home influence of the women of India

What is the future of Hindoo women to be? What are their prospects? the pros-pects of the women of acoustry which num-bers a population of nearly two hundred millions of souls? That female education is essential to the improvement of any country and that, until we have raised up a race of instructed Christian wives and mothers in India, it is vain to imagine that its teeming millions will be leavened by the influence of Christianity, are points which no one controverts. Mrs. Mason's words, "Burman will never be converted until the women are," are true of India and of every courter of There is a Colonel in one of the Regiments here, of whom the following aneodotes are current:

A. B. spoke to him, suggesting something. "Who are you, Sir" was the response. "Are you a commissioned officer?" "No Sir, replied the private. "Then, Sir," said the Colonel, "I don't know you."

"It occurs to me," said one of the persons who told me this anecdote, "That a man, who, from a desire to serve his country, surrenders his business, leaves his family, and takes a musket is the ranks, is as much entitled to credit as one who has managed to get appointed Colonel, and draws big pay, and gets all the honor of what his privates do."

The same Colonel accused the men of sell-item of the convertions of Christians of all denominations to guide the natives of all denominations to guide the natives of nition of "the noble exertions of Christians of all denominations to guide the natives of India in a way of religious truth;" and directs that the Bible be placed in the libraries of the colleges and schools, that the pupits may freely consult it, and "ask explanations from their masters on the subject of the Christian religion; provided that such information be given out of school hours."

If the subject were less serious, the wording of this dispatch might provoke a smile. Having placed the Bible on the shelf, and given the pupils permission to read it just where he has no power to prevent their deing so, Sir Charles Wood naively adds: "This is as it should be !"

EDUCATION IN INDIA. India now has its universities, constituted on the model of the University of London; a large number of affiliated colleges, including several flourishing missionary institutions; besides fumerous provincial schools, high schools, normal schools, ke. The dispatch of 1854 provided for the introduction of the grant in aid system throughout India; and last year Sir C. Wood informed the deputation of the Bible Education Committee that well the schools are reconstituted.

and last year Sir C. Wood informed the deputation of the Hible Education Committee that 'all the schools may receive benefit by the grants if they please; and that, practically, the missionary societies do get by far the larger portion."

The dispatch of 1854 did not omit the subject of female education; and the references to it in the correspondence relating to that dispatch show that it has not been entirely neglected by the Governments of India. The last education dispatch to India is dated April 7, 1859, and was written by Lord Stanley. His Lordship had before him the 'most recent reports." but from the northwest provinces was for 1854-5; that from Bombay for 1855-6; and those from Bongal and Madras for 1856-7 only. Then follows a statement of the number attending the Government colleges and schools, "a statement which, from the want of adequate information, and from defective classification and arrangement, is extremely unsatisfactory." Nor is this all; the Secretary for India adds. "The statement is, in fact, for all practical purposes, useless."

This condemnation of it by such authority.

purposes, useless."
This condemnation of it by such authority combined with the fact that it "excludes for male schools," renders it unrecessary for as to produce it. Subsequently to the dispatch of 1854, which declared that grants would be made to all schools, whether male or formals, the managers of which compiled with certain conditions, the Court of Directors gave their cordial sanction to "an order of the Government of India that female education should be considered to be as much within the province of the Council of Education as any other headsh of sducation." But in 1859 for Shanler could say, with but too much truth, that, "even including the results of missionary exertions, little progress has as yet been made with female education abined with the fact that it "excludes has as yet been made with female education

In: 1850 Mr. Drinkwater Bethune established in Calcutta a school for Himboo female children. After his death the. Marquis of Dalhousie sdopted the school; and when that great pro consul left India it was taken up by the Government and is now supported from the public funds. It never accomplished much. Since 1856 it has been managed by a committee of Hindoo gentlemen, but, with what result we are not informed. Grants in aid were sanctioned for female schools established by the local community at Daces and Howrs. Mr. Woodrow, an in spector, reported the attendance of nineteen Brahmin girls at a school in the eastern eddistaion of Rengal THE ST

citize a district of Persons.

In 1855, Pundit Gopal Sing, a deputy inspector, initiated a remarkable movement in furtherance of temale education in the Agra district. The pundit established a small school, to which his own daughters and those of his immediate friends were seat. The example acted like a charm, and famile schools spreng my as under the ward of a talking and of all agra from six to twenty years old and upward, flocked to these schools until in January, 1857, there were two hundred and eighty echools in full operation, with an uttendance of five thousand girls. This movement extended to the lighters and Mynpoorie districts. So much for the right meets, position may exert over his country need. The strongest things in India are deficient and evices, and yet both have been made to give way. A few girls school have

been opened in the Bombsy Presidency. At Ahmedabad a native gentlemen founded two girls' schools on a munificent scale.

As to Ceylon, it is important to bear in mind one fact. "India's utmost isle" has mind one fact. "India's utmost isle" has always been under the rule of the Colonial Office. This fact is the key to the present prosperous condition of that magnificent dependency. Its institutions, the comparatively enlightened condition of its population, and its material presperity, are all rendered intelligible by this one fact. Ceylon has enjoyed an advantage which India never possessed—the direct and continuous influence of the Christian opinion of England; and this difference between the two countries affords the true explanation of almost every other. When the Central School Commission was organized, in 1841, it was commission was organized, in 1841, it was estimated that the island contained about two hundred and thirty thousand children, two thousand of whom were found in existing Government schools. The Commission consisted of nine members; five were Government officials, and the rest were an Episcopal clergyman, a Presbyterian minister, a Romish priest, and a missionary from one of the five Protestant societies having establishments in the colony. having establishments in the colony.

Of this body the Bishop of Colombo, Dr.
Chapman, was for some time President: an office which he suddenly resigned because the Governor appointed a Wealeyan mission-ary to the post of Headmaster of the Co-lombo Central School. The commission had to grope its way, for this painful reason, that it was blind to the real wants of the country. The fifth clause of its constitution reatricts its inbors to "the education in the English leaves of the education in the English leaves of the education in the English leaves." arrick its incore to "the colors in the En-glish language of their follow-subjects of all religious opinions in the colony;" and in the seventh clause it is declared that "the general education of the whole population is the duty of the commission." Strange as it may sound, it is, nevertheless, literally true, the Governor of Ceylon proposed, and the Secretary for the Colonies approved, a scheme by which the soft and mellifluous vernsculars were to be virtually suppres

ANGLISH ENTERPRISES. The schools of the Commission entirely failed in Jaffna. The teachers could not hold their ground against the missionary establishments of the American, Wesleyan and Church of England Societies. In 1943 the Secretary of the Commission sought the counsel of the missionaries, and after some correspondence, the Government schools. correspondence, the Government school were abandoned, and the sum of £500 voic for distribution among the three mission above named. The education of the pop ahove named. The education of the population of the peninsula was left in the hands of the missionaries; no restrictions of any kind were imposed. Subsequently, the Romanists received a grant. In 1855 the deputation from the American Board visited Caylon. "Our Prudential Committee," said they, "have a decided objection to receiving Government grants for mission schools, whether from our own or from loreign Governments." And the grants, which had

turnpike road from Strasburg to winchester, two years ago, and is connected with the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The ladies, who led the movement which issued in the formation of this committee, have long been engaged in promoting female education in the East; and they bring to the new society the experience of many years, and the obvirties and south, with ten thousand rebals will be hemmed in.

Among the effects seized at Alexandria. the East; and they bring to the new society the experience of many years, and the obvious advantage of a wide range of missionary friendships and correspondence. The name of one lady, the wife of the Senior Secretary of the Wesleyan Missiona, is held in warmest remembrance in India; and in palm groves of Ceylon nestle beautiful school-houses erected by contributions called forth by her ever-active pen. This "Ladies' Committee," having for its object the systematic direction of the power of a great community like the Methodists, will doubles secure for itself the cordinal sympathy of all ladies within the pale of its own church, and the best wishes of all the friends of India beyond.

the Ladies' Committee to supply to the ex-tent of its means. Female teachers who de-vote their attention to boarding and day day schools meet the case in part only. What is to become of those very few girls who cay schools meet the case in part only. What is to become of those very few girls who pass through the day schools? Before they reach a certain age, say ten or eleven, they are removed from the school, and secluded, by inexorable custom, for life. Unless Christian women can be found to follow

by inexorable custom, for life. Unless Christian women can be found to follow them into their forced retirement, they will never receive another Christian lesson. Preaching never reaches them; no woman is ever seen listening to a sermon in the hazant, or under the shade of the village tree; no heathen woman ever appears within the walls of a Christian temple; and they are virtually inaccessible to missionary teaching in their own homes.

We boldly assert—and let the statement be pendered by those whom it may concern—that heathen girls who have left the day-schools, and girls who have never been to any school whatever, in short, the adult female population of india, do not, under the present system, ever hear the Gospel at all! We hear much, now-a-days, of woman's mission; and if we are not greatly mistaken, we have here stambled upon a most important part of it. Let English ladies "haste to the resous." Let English ladies "haste to the resous." Let English ladies of social position and education devote themselves to the work of teaching, from bouse to house, their adult Hindoe sisters, who are literally perishing for lack of knowledge, none caring for their souls.

Tenerement Carron Made of Tenerement

TENNESSEE CANNON MADE OF TENNESSES nees the trial of the first cannons made in Nashville, (six pounders), turned out from the stablishment of Messrs. Ellis & Moore, on South Market-spreet. On arrival at the place designated, we found in attendance Capeains Ross and Devereaux, ordeance officers for the State, prepared with all the necessary articles for testing the gaus. On examination with glasses they found the bore and finish of the gaus all that could be desired. The first test was with a charge of three pounds of powder and two six pound balls. It was fixed with the music of the gau on a blook and the breech agains a sand en bankment. It was touched of by Captain salis. It was fised with the analysis of salid gan on a block and the bretch agains a sand embankment. It was touched off by Captain Ross, making rather a sharp, rifle report, the shot taking effect about microsy between the water's edge and top of the bank on the opposite side of the Camberland. The second test was the same as the first, with like result; and the third, two pounds of powder and one six pound ball; showing clearly that Tennessee manufactories with Tennesse manufactories with Tennessee ma made.
We are gratified to add, that after these guss were tested, they were purchased by private parties, who had witnessed the tag; the goes to Louisians, the other below to

FORTUBAYS EFFECT OF THE CHIEF

BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, May 30.—There was a movement of troops to day near Alexandria, in consequence of a rumor that General Lee was approaching in force.

Charges have been filed with Secretary Cameron representing that one of the largest contractors employed by the Quartermaster-General of Philadelphia shipped a cargo of sattpeter and brimstone to South Carolina after her Secussion. He attempted once to send a large quantity of camp actiles to the rabel army, which were stopped by the Gevernment. He was watched by the Mayor of Philadelphia, on suspicion of being in league with an agent of South Carolina, and was only saved from the indignation of the peo-

privation falls first on the slaves. Goionel Butler returned to Fortress Mon-

tions to his brother: "Washington, May 30, 1860—Sin: Your action in respect to the negroes who came within your lines, from the service of the rebels, is approved. The Department is sensible of the embarmsments which must surround officers conducting unlitary operations in a State by the laws of which slavery is sanctioned. The Government can not recognize the rejection by any State of its

browing its whole constituti ference, by persons under your command, with relations of persons held to service under the laws of any State within which your military operations are conducted, which remain under control of such armed combinations, refrain from surrendering, te alleged masters, any persons who come

never in uniform or in arms. A magazine stocked with powder having been discovered in a hill near the Camp, the

valuable part to-day was secured. LNew York World's Disputch J Last week the State of Virginia advanced gold enough to pay the duties at the Alex-andria Custom house, on a large amount of iron for rails on the unfinished road, to run from Starsburg South. On Wednesday night a number of laborers were busy removing the iron to cars running down the Alexan-dria and Orange Road, and had about half fistished when the Fire Zouaves stopped their operations.

found in the Sentinel office, showing the means by which the secession of Virginia was brought about. Some distinguished politicians are implicated, and the letters show beyond doubt that the Ordinasca of Secession was only passed by fraud.

[New York Hurald's Baltimore Dispatch.] There are twenty thousand troops at Har-per's Ferry, and plenty of heavy artillery at every assailable point. General Butler was re-enforced yesterday by two thousand troops. The Fines dispatch states that there are right thousand troops at Harper's Farry in

eight thousand troops at Harper's Ferry, in all, including one thousand stationed at Point of Rocks. The troops there are much demoralized, but will make a desperate

ble information. They expect an attack from the West, and keep a sharp look out, every night the men sleeping on their arms. It is understood to day, that Governor Banks's plans for increasing the army by one hundred thousand men, will be adopted. The New York World's dispatch 1

General McDowell, commanding our forces in Virginia, has information that Colonel Lee, late of the United States Army, is advancing with twenty-fire thousand rebel troops upon Alexandria. The precise point at which he now is, i did not lears.

That General McDowell anticipates an attack is evident, from the fact that the approaches to the city of Alexandria from the direction of Mannassas and Richmond are being strongly fortified.

Louisvilla, Kr., May 31.—Immense quantities of freight for the South is going to Nashville by railroad. It is rumored that the transportation of goods will be stopped on Monday.

on Monday.

The exodus of Southerners northward is

of the road.

The Union men of Kentucky are determined to permit no aggressions from any

gival of Beauregard on the 29th, to take com-mand of the Western Division of the Coafederate army.

The army worm is approaching Louisville in vast sumbers, threatening to destroy all cereals in that vicinity.

The Times says it is understood that the habeas corpus with in the Merriman case will be an peaded, and possibly the functions of Judge Taney.

Balvimony, May 30.—A steamer from Fort Monroe, which left there yesterday, has acrived here. General Butler spent Monday at Newport where the greatest confusion has prevalled, from want of experience on the part of the Quartermanters and Commissions.

BIERTER AT THE FOLLOWING BATEL:

TERMS, CASE

WEST DRIVERS OF STREET PARTY TO 

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing-Machines PRICES REDUCED!

THE WARELER & WILSON SEW-all their suits at law with infringing manufac-nivers, groupes that the public shall be beautiful thereby, and have accordingly REPOUND THE PRICES or their fewing, machines.

Having made, for over seven years, the most pop-ular Fabrily fewing machine in the country, and making OHE HOUNDERD MACHINEST are day, they are propared with such extraordinary facil-ties and experience to guarantee to the purchaser critic satisfaction. All our Hackiness are made

WARRANTED THEIR TRADE. The difference in price being mornly a difference he 91.205 Machines sold in 1879, being don latter states of any other company in the Union.

Awarded the First Premium in the

C. B. PATES OF 1883, 1889 AND 1883. And at the Ometimati Mechanics' Institute for FOUR SUCCESSIVE YEARS we have taken the First Pressium over all competitions at the best

WM. SUMNER & CO., Agents,

77 West Fourth-st. PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.

New and Improved Lock-stiftch Shuttle
Shwing Hachines
Bewing Hachines
FOWE & ROPER'S COMBINED
PATENTS, for Family and Tailors too,
any other in the unriest. Bring your work and ter
them and be convinced it is a fact, Asynte wanted
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the convinced it is GREENMAN & TRUE'S

COMMERCIAL BUILDING, Corner of Fourth and Race-stell CINCINNATI, OHIO.

How is it Singer's Sewing-machines are notroce-ally used for manufacturing purposes? The plain reason why, is: Because they are better, more dura-

OANNEL AND Hartford City Coals

that city.

When searched no papers were found on him, nor any thing incriminatory. He asserted, on his honor, that his object in going Delivered at the lowest market rates. to Paris was purely a private one, having reference to some property, which he held there; but he was, notwithstanding this our Orders solicited and promptly executed,

COAL COOKING-STOVE! FOREST QUEEN WOOD STOVE

ADAMS, PECKOVER & CO., jas-ef S. W. COR. FIFTH AND ELES.

facts which will throw new light upon the national movement in favor of independence. There is a party which upholds the union with Austria while demanding reforms, and this party is by no means a weak one. It comprises a large proportion of the Roman Catholic population. These are opposed to the ultra measures advocated by Kossuth and Teleky, and it may be that some zealot or familie, like Ravalline, hus sought to strike a fatal blow at the Liberal party by means of the dagger. Teleky has fallen as William of Orange and Henry of Navarre fell, a victim to the assassin, because he represented the aspirations and embodied the sentiments of a suffering people. But his murdar will recoil upon the heads of his murderers, and the principles for which he died will derive fresh vigor from his martyrdom. Such is the invariable result of acts like that we are discussing.

We have, perhapa, assumed too much, in taking for granted that Teleky has been the victim of a political party or of an arbitrary Government. It may turn out that private revenge, or his own hand, has been the parpetrator of the outrage; but for the sake of modern civilization, and of one of the leading Governments of Europe, which has just entered upon a course of liberality toward its subjects that in a few years would have made them as free as the English, we hope it will be clearly demonstrated that the Austrian authorities have had no hand in it. HAS REMOVED FROM HIS GER 49 EAST TRIBD-ST., BETWEEN SYCAMORE AND BROADWAY,

IF YOU WANT BEPAIRING

OF ANY RING DORE IN THE PLUMBING LINE, PROMPTLY AND MEASONABLY, CALL OR H. MCCOLLUM,

and embaraing passengurs at ULEMBIS-TOWN, Freinad: The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company Intend dispatch, the their full-powered Ulyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

Camargo Manufacturing Co. OF WEST PODETH-ST., CENCERNATE,

Wall Papers and Window-Sto O'UR STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS LOL. Our style are all and stock much lower than one before any and prices much lower than one before the control of the total.

DELLE MET CONSTANT LAST OF CONTROL OF CONTRO HON FIFE AND PETTINGS.

THOMAS PLATE, Super

IN THE MARCHIO RULLDINGS.

Ohio and Misslestopi and Indianapolis and Cincinnati, which is twelve minutes slower.
CENCERNATE, HANILTON AND HATTON. Banéusky, Toledo & Chi, Mall., c. 65 A. M. 16,15 A.S. Bichmond, Ind. & Chi, Express. 7.23 A. M. 10,13 A.S. Bayton & Sancusky Express. 5.32 p. M. 6.05 p. 2 Rich., Day, Tol. & Ch. Express. 5.32 p. M. 6.35 p. 3 Olemiais Accommodation....................... 5.35 p. M. 6.23 A. 2 The perfermance will conclude with the beautiful FEMALE ZOUAVE DRILL. 

Grand Billiard Entertainment. PHIL. TIEMAN'S INTERNATIONAL BOOMS,

HEENAN SALOON," Fifth et, between Main a Syramere Bapring Exhibition EVERY SAL RAY HISTE. Boxung gloves always on hand, those who wish to have a federale set to, lesseing given in the "mindy art," by JOHNEY Lessels given in the "manly art," by JOHNNY MACKEY or JOHNNY LOUD'S.
"Reil's Life in London." "Wilkes's Spirit" and the "N. Y. Clipper" to be seen at the bac, myll-b" First Train 7,30 A M. 9,05 P.M. Second Train 5,30 P.M. 10,20 P.M.

MITH & NIXON'S HALL et EVERY NIGHT and WEDNESDAY and THE ORIGINAL BLAISDELL BROTHERS, After a six-months sojourn in the Island of Cuba will appear as above, assisted by the celebrated

MNEASS FABILY:
MBS. NELSON KNEASS,
ELISS ANNIE RNEASS, MAST, CHABLIE KNEASS,

MUSICAL

A UHA LRA." JUST PUBLISHED, A beautiful Scop and Chorus, ptilica" Aura Les. Poetry by W hat Music Feetich, Esq. Price Sets, JOHN BURCH, Jr., Imperier of Music and lusical Instruments 66 West Fourth at. apis THE TUNER'S GUIDR. - A TRRATISE

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LAW CARDS.

C. T. FORRISTALL AT 139 VINE-STREET, Corner of Burnet, up stairs, is propared to P.

DON'T PORGET NO. 132 VINE

BUILDING LUMBER! Cedar Timber, Beards and Posts
Pine and Hemlock Fencing-boards,
Framing Timber, Shingles,
Lath, Doors and Sash.

may Yard on Freeman-st, opposits George, and next to the Cincionati, Hamilton and Dayton Stati

NEW BOOKS

of the day.

Price 50 cents each, for which they will be forwarded per mail post paid.

OHN CHURCH.

63 West Fourth-st.,

Publishers of Music, Importer and Dealer in Musical Instruments. ON ALL KINDS OF GOODS, AT 23

Railroad Bulletin. The time on the following roads is seven minutes faster than city time, with the exception of the

WARRINGTON CITY, D.C., May 29, 1861. To the Editors of the Dolly From : THEY HAVE COME AT LAST.

hearts exchanged for Pennsylvanian.

ing for the brigade. KILLED BY OHIO OFFICIALS.

You may remember that at Laneaster there You may remember that at Lanesster there died a member of one of the Cincinnati companies. Do you know how he came to his death? At Columbus, when they came from Cincinnati, there was rain to receive them and utterly insufficient abelier. At some building there were a few blankets which the mea secured. This German came in the course of the night to the sautry who guarded the blanket house, and said, when told there was no blanket for him. 'I have been in the army in the old course and in

There is a Colonel in one of the Regiments here, of whom the following anecdotes are

What is the difference between a good soldier and a fashionable young lady? One faces the powder, and the other powders the The same Colonel accused the men of sell-

restrements some should be brought to the starvation point."

This same Colonel, they say, has Gubernatorial aspirations. The boys say: "Some of us will live to get home, and we'll see!"

"Too many cooks spoil the broth," runs the old proverb. The boys read it "Me-Cooks" Cooks.

military knowledge, has his men under most excellent drill, and is very much liked by them. He is very attentive to their comfort. When his regiment came through Baltimore, Colonel Wilson had the banners flying and the band playing national airs. They were the first regiments which so came after the massacre of the 19th ult. Colonel Wilson had given orders in case of an attack upon the regiment from the houses, that the right wing should attack the houses on the right, eater them and take possession, and the left wing the left. Fortunately, the Baltimoreans gave no occasion for the exercise of this maneuver.

incuver.

Winter Davis.

The other evening Henry Winter Davis

disgraceful, and added that-It had been originated and was now directed by disappointed politicians affected with an insenity of ambition. It had been consam-mated by the resolution and audacity of only a minority of the second States, who had

been elsewhere employed to ravolutionize the South.

He was opposed to border State Conferences and to peace conferences generally, but to the former he was especially and irreconcilably hostile. He had seen in the proposition for a border slave State Conference a plot of great flanger, and had defied it when to do so amounted almost to political damnation in the South; but now the border States themselves gravefully recognized the wisdom and statemantike asgacity of his bold opposition.

He was for prosecuting the war with vigor and rapidity. He would have the Government first slowly but surely to mature

difference; and after this was people would forget, and be glad to forget, that their fath-ers were engaged in a fruitless attempt to tear down at the bidding of small embition, the greatest fabric of human liberty which the world has ever seen

WOMEN IN CEYLON,

and the whole population to be educated, if educated by the Government at all, in the English language! We have given dates which obviates the necessity of giving names.

whether from our own or from faraign Governments." And the grants, which had been received for ten years, were thenceforward declined. The Wesleyans, who are troubled by no such scruples, have had their grants increased to £250 per annum.

It may strike our readers that less than seven hundred girls out of a population of a million and three quarters, are not a large number to have in the public schools. But the explanation to be offered is, that the operations of the Commission have been very feebly conducted as a whole, for its female schools have been quite as successful as any of its institutions: schools have been quite as successful as any of its institutions.

To the "Ladles' Committee" we give a cordial and respectful welcome. This young-est sister of the societies was organized about

There is one fact which we venture to put before that Committee, because of its bear-ing on the future prospects of the women of India. It is of startling import; but it indi-cates a want which it lies within the scope of the Ladies' Committee to approx to the ex-

a county in this State on the river. FORTUBAYS EVENCY OF THE CHISTS.—Bella:
"Really, Fitzjames, I am most sorry that the crisis has affected from financial affairs so assistantly as you say, but he says I must seed from any engagement with you—so bereafter you will consider our proposed union for ever dissolved. I shall always be glad to have you coll occasionally—as a friend.

Subjugation of the Rebels. [New York Tribune's Dispatch.] WARRINGTON, May 30.—There was a movemorning.

only saved from the indignation of the peo-ple by interposition of the authorities, and the publication of a card denying his complicity.

The prizes brought to the navy yard yesterday are valued at over \$30,000.

It is said that with the three thousand troops near Fairfax, there are ten thousand negroes, in the capacity of servants and laborers. Provisions are scarce, and the

Federal obligation,
"Among these Federal obligations, however, no one can be more important than that of suppressing and dispersing any com-bination assembled for the purpose of over-Vhile, therefore, you will permit no inter-

alleged masters, any persons who come within your lines.

"You will employ such persons in the services to which they will be best adapted, keeping an account."

A party of ladies and gentlemen visited Mount Vernon yesterday, and found the road perfectly clear. They saw Miss Tracy, one of the trustees of the Mount Vernon Association. They report every thing untonched. It is interesting to know that Miss Tracy has been assured by both General Scott and has been assured by both General Scott and General Lee, that no troops from either side shall be sent to the vicinity, and that not more than three soldiers shall at any one time proceed to Mount Vernon, and then

operations.

The amount taken on, is sufficient to lay twenty five miles of track. The rebels intend to use it on the eighteen miles of turnpike road from Strasburg to Winchester. They can thus more easily relieve Harper's Ferby of varyatists it. Specity measures will

unprecedented, and is partly attributable to the stoppege of boats on the Mississippi River.

It is rumored, also, that if the Nashville Railroad be stopped, the Tennesseeans will advance into Kentucky, and take possession

New York, May 31.—Orders were issued yesterday to arm and equip eleven regi-ments. Some six regiments leave here to-morrow and Sunday for Monroe and Wash-The Times says it is understood that the

To night nearly every regiment in the city is under marching orders.

Before the rebels could get within reasonable fighting distance of Alexandria, thirty thomand troops could be concentrated on the higher west of Alexandria to meet them. ATROCIOUS MORDER.—A man named Taglor, Eving in Cass County, III., killed an lilegitimate child of his, three years old; a few
days since, by striking it over the head with
a poker. After its life was extinct he postred
whishy down its threat and haid it at the
foot of the cellar stairs, so as to convey the
impression that it became intoxicated and

NUMBER 88.

Baltimona, May 31.—Shortly after mid-night a party of disorderly men approached the picket gnard on Federal Hill. The camp guard hailed them twice, and receiving no reply, fired. One man was wounded. They arrested six of the men, four of whom, after examination this morning, were discharged, while two were detained for investigation. Extensive war preparation were making at Fort Monroe. Troops were pushed forward rapidly teward the interior, and it was thought an attack on Norfolk, by a sircuit-ous route, was shortly to be made. George B. Jackson, of Baltimore, Sutler's Clerk at Monroe, was arrested on a charge of Clerk at Monroe, was arrested on a charge of holding communication with the enemy. He was sent to Fort McHenry, and arrived this

Bouron, May 31 .- Caleb Cushing addressed a company from Newburyport, previous to their departure to New York. He said they were engaged in a glorious cause, and their country would come out of it brighter than

ties of Count Teleky.

One of those catastrophes which, rightfully or wrongfully, cast odium upon the Government of any civilized nation, and en-Government of any civilized nation, and endengers its stability in revolutionary times like the present, has just occurred in Hungary. We allude to the assassination of Count Ladisan Teleby, the celebrated Hungarian patriot, who was found murdered at his own residence, a few days since. The allegation that he had committed suicide has BEST PARILY SEWING-MACHINE. It uses no thuttle, makes the lock-sitch alike on hote sides of the goods, leaving no chein or ritge on the under-side of the seam; and uses but half as much thread as the chain-side machines. Send or call for a Circular, containing prices, bestimonials, sie. been discredited, and from the sensatio caused by the news of his death it may be inferred that the Hungarians attribute the

sanguinary deed to the agents of the Gov-ernment. We are told that on receipt of the intelligence, the Lower House of Assem-Lir, at Pesth, raised a cry of despair, that several ladies were carried out fainting; that CINCINNATI, several Indies were carried out fainting; that Penth was highly excited, and that there are alarming symptoms of an insurrection throughout Hungary.

In times of great political excitement like the present, the minds of the people are easily acted upon; every little misadventure is magnified into a great catastrophe; omens and portents abound, and "trifles light as air" are, to the suspicious, "confirmations strong as proofs of holy writ." We can hardly believe that the Austrian Government, bad as it is in many respects, is bare enough

GINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES bad as it is in many respects, is base enough to resort to so barbarous an act as assassina-tion to rid itself of its enomies. Such deeds are worthy only of the middle ages, and are utterly incompatible with modern civiliza-tion. Had it been so inclined, we should

utterly incompatible with modern civilization. Had it been so inclined, we should have expected to see it try the experiment of removing, by subtle means, Cavour and Garibaldi, men quite as dangerous to Austria, perhaps more so than Teleky.

Still there are circumstances connected with the case which leave it open to suspicion that foul play may have been resorted to. Count Teleky was fast becoming the virtual leader of Hungary. He was the man of the day, or, to use a more popular expression, "the coming man." Although a magnate, and as such outsided to a seat in the Ulpper House, he preferred taking his seat among the representatives of the people. This politic step made him the idol of the Hungarians, at least of the liberal party, now fast becoming the most powerful of the parties into which that people are divided. Teleky was notorious for going the whole length of the principles so boldly adrocated and so courageously defended on the occasion of the Hungarian rebellion.

He was not over-ardent, like Kossuth, but was possessed of a resolute temper and a sufficient amount of caution to render him a fast leader in the anticipated struggle. His rival. Deak, is deficient in the first of these qualities, but possessed of more of the second; and, though he is a statesman of the greatest merit, he had to give way to Teleky. Such was the personal character and ability of the present moment. The Austrian Government has always been exceedingly suspicious of him. It may be remembered that he was arrested a few months ago, on his way to Park, for no specific crime, but merely on a vacue charge that he was in communication with the Hungarian and Polish refugees in the langarian and Polish refu

vague charge that he was in communication with the Hungarian and Polish refugees in

there; but he was, notwithstanding this thrown isto prison, whence he was released a few days afterward, through the strong representations of Napoleon III to the Emperor Francis Joseph. The latter can illafford to bear any additional odium—such as is almost certain to be cast upon him whether he has had a hand in the crime or not. It is not to be credited that he would lend himself to such infamy as a deliberate murder; but the dungeons of Spielberg and Venice contain evidence that he can sometimes co presty near to it, under the guisa of

Patented Dec. 7, 1858. times go pretty near to it, under the guise of imposing restraint upon sedition. He will, of course, in self defense, institute the most rigorous inquiries into the circumstances at-tending the assassination of the popular Hungarian leader.

This inquiry may, and probably will, elicit facts which will throw new light upon the national movement in favor of independence.

REMOVAL. Wm. Vandiveer, AWNING AND TENT-MAKER,

Where he will be happy to receive orders for work in his line.

deth No. 101 West Sixth-et., bet. Vine and He STRAN WEEKLY BETWHEN NEW

ind every Saturday, at noon, from Play 66, Horth

NEGRO PLOT IN GEORGIA.-The Cassville

A negro man belonging to Mrs. Ligen, who resides in the Seventeenth District of this county, was lung at Kingston on last Thursday, for planning and endeavoring to incite an ir surrection. He was reied by a committee of twelve citimena and the ovidence was considered sufficiently conclusive as to his guilt to warrant his conviction and execution. According to his own statement, it was one of the most diabolical schemes ever devised by any fiend to mus-

ments, it was one of the most diabolical schemes ever devised by any fiend to musder the citizens of this county, and take possession of their property. A white man by
the name of Underwood was implicated in
the plot. He is now in juli, committed on a
charge of treason. Several other negroes
were implicated, but we have not learned
the precise nature of the evidence adduced
sgainst them. When such consistrates as
these are detected, our citizens can not be
too vigilant in watching the actions of the
negroes and mean white men.

A PROPUTABLE PRESTRICTARY .- The Ope

necticut State Prison is the only institution of the kind in the country which run at a profit. Since it was first occupied, in 1837, it has paid \$7,000 to the counties of the State for the erection of country jails, on the in-

proved penitentiary system, and \$7,000 to the school districts of the State for school apparatus. No convict has ever escaped from

Grassal Scorr's Transa Tacrics—Is the systematic, gradual, but sure hemologin of his advantary, the gentus of Winnel Scott shints in its clearust laster. It is easi that on one occasion a remark was made to him respecting this peculiarity of his strategy, and he payenily replied: "Wayn I am young to catch a rat. I always and to it this all his holes are first stopped."

(Ga.) Standard says: